OPEN A CHARGE ACCOUNT

And Pay in Small Weekly or Monthly Payments, as You Like.

This store has a mission to perform—to sell goods to those with money and to those without-and no preference shown one class over the other.

Here you buy without any distressing features of asking for favors. Here you are actually extended a system which makes the buying of good clothes no burden at all, for you pay in small amounts weekly or monthly, as you prefer. It's a system open to all honest people, with no "red tape" about it.



Open a Charge Account and Pay in Easy Payments.

Men's New Spring Suits, in cheviots, fancy mixtures, thibets, clay worsted, \$9 to \$12.

Ladies' Black Lawn, lace yoke and collar, \$1.50. Ladies' White Waists, Cluny

lace insertion, 75c to \$3.50. Ladies' Silk Coats, lace trimmed, \$4.50 to \$16.

Ladies' Jackets, in covert cloth, satin lined, 22 to 24 inches, \$8.50.

A Beautiful Line of Millinery Patterns, after the most perfect styles that have just been imported, at from \$2.50 to \$9.50.

Ladies' Silk Shirt-Waist Suits, in new gun metal shades and shepherd plaid effects, from \$11.98 to \$20.

Ladies' Suits, in cheviots, voile, in tan, blue, black, gray and blue, from \$9.90 to \$25.

Gately's 812 North Broadway Right Opposite Famous.

Sleeplessness.



When you have a lot of dead weight in your stomach, as in the case of indigention, the nervous system becomes so irritated and unstrung that it prevents your sleeping. You are not really suffering from insomnia, as some will tell you, but from indigestion, the primary cause of your sleeplessness. Now, there are many ways of getting yourself to sleep. You can drink or smoke yourself to sleep, or you can use powerful drugs, narcotics, such as opium and laudanum. But the natural way to court slumber, for a man suffering from indigestion or any other stomach trofile, is first to correct the disturbances in the stomach, to remove the fettid debris that is clogging the machinery of the body, and this is best and most quickly done with.

EUPEPSIA TABLETS. A Clifton Heights School Janitor Says:

"I have been afflicted with indigestion for five years. I could not sleep at night. I have tried every known remedy without effect, and am pleased to say that Eupepsia Tablets have given me immediate relief, and I feel cured. You can use this letter in any way you see fit, so other sufferers can be equally benefited. "JOS. CASSMAN," Janitor Clifton Heights School, St. Louis."

"Janitor Clifton Heights School, St. Louis."

EUPEPSIA TABLETS will cure every disease that affects the stomach, as well as all diseases that are caused by stomach troubles, such as indigestion, dyspepsia, uneasiness after eating, nauses, foul breath, bloated stomach, hearthurn, obesity, thinness, weak blood, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, sallow complexion and all other accompanying allments. EUPEP-SIA TABLETS help the stomach to do its work. It is the only remedy sold under a guarantee to cure or money refunded.



Two weeks' treatment at your druggist's or direct for 30 cents. A treatise on omach Troubles and three days' treatment mailed FRFE. THE EUPEPSIA CHEMICAL CO., 409 WALNUT ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

THIEF POSED AS WEALTHY DOCTOR.

Talked About Buying Real Estate While He Stole Jewels and Money.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, May 14.—In the guise of a wealthy physician and the prospective purchaser of valuable real estate a man visited the apartments of Frederick Seltz, No. 1200 Pacific street, Brooklyn, and stole It is charged, jewels valued at \$425 and

Well dressed and of good address, a stranger called at about 10 o'clock in the morning at the office of Oscar E. Langler, a real estate agent, of No. 1224 Fultor street. He said he was a physician and that he wanted to buy Brooklyn real es

"I understand that there is a big boom in property in Brooklyn and I want to buy in time," said the "doctor." He added that he was especially anxious to look at apartment-house property because his sister wished to purchase that kind of real estate.

house and started with his customer for No. 1309 Pacific street, where Mr. Seitz owns an apartment-house.

Mr. Seitz was at home, and the doctor made an inspection of the house and then asked the owner for his price, Mr. Seitz said that he valued the property at \$120,000, and the "doctor" said "too much." Mr. Seitz agreed to consider a lower offer, and Mr. Langler and his client left, the latter saying that he would call again later.

"I will come over in my automobile and let my sister have a look at the house," he said.

Mr. Langler left his client eating luncheon in a restaurant in Bedford avenue after making an appointment to meet him the next day. A few hours afterward the stranger again made his appearance in the apartment of Mr. Seitz. He said that he wanted to make a further examination of the house.

Mrs. Seitz was introduced to the prospective purchaser of the house and terms were finally agreed upon. While the hargain was being discussed, the "doctor" turned suddenly to Mr. Seitz and said: "You look ill. You had better let me prescribe for you.

After he had admitted that he was ill

"You look ill. You had better let me prescribe for you. After he had admitted that he was ill Mr. Seitz retired to his bedroom, while the "doctor," saying that he was going to a drug store, left the house. The jewels, consisting of diamond rings and a watch, and the money were missing from the pockets of Mr. Seitz's clothing after the "doctor" had disappeared.

Died Talking of Beath. Louisville, Ky., May 14—While he was discussing his health and the fears he entertained for bis life because of a weakened heart, Charles W. Ragland, a night watchman and well-known resident of South Louisville, dropped dead at the feat of Jefferson T. Moor at the Kentucky

Mr. Langler sald he knew of a desirable Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the picture of mother and babe, angels smile at and commend the

thoughts and aspirations of the mother bending over the cradle. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, how-ever, is so full of danger and suffering that she looks forward to the hour when she shall

feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear. Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend. a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughers and renders

pliable all the parts, and assists nature in its sublime work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this great crisis in perfect safety and without pain. Sold at \$1.00 per bottle by druggists. Our book of priceless value to all women sent free. Address CRADFIELD REBULATOR DO., Atlanta, Ca.

What Female Labor Leaders Say About Work and Wages.

Miss Lamphere of the Lady Retail Clerks Speaks for Department-Store Employes-Does Unionism Make Girls Masculine?-What Anna Bowen of the Cigar Strippers Says-A Voice From Wellesley College as to the Women's Union-Label League-Organized Labor Among the Girl Glovemakers.



Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Pot-

General Harrison Gray Otis, Feb-

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, Feb-

Terrence V. Powderly, March 13.

Honorable Edward Tregear (La-Honorable Edward Tregear (Labor Secretary of New Zealand). ◆

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.

women do to help their sex as to labor

"Are trades unions a good thing for

"Do you believe in the closed she "What has your union done for a your trade?"

"Will women ever have the same pay

"How far will women's trades unions extend—to factories, to clerks, to type-

writers, servant girls?"
In this letter I give you answers to the

above questions which I have just received

from some of the most prominent of the women labor leaders of the United States.

Few people realize how rapidly the organ-ized woman worker is invading our indus-

trial life. She controls twenty-six different

trades in Chicago, and in that city alone

numbers \$5,000 members. She is to be found in all of our factory centers, and

THE LADY RETAIL CLERKS.

One of the fast growing women's organ-

of Lady Retail Clerks. Its members are

MASCULINE WOMEN.

"You ask whether trades unions unsex

them since they have entered the field of

"Do they not tend to

and hours as men?

Senator Beveridge, February 14. John Mitchell, February 21.

Secretary Cortelyou, March 6.

Frederick W. Job, March 20.

James O'Connell, April 2.

Secretary Wilson, April 10.

Carter H. Harrison, March 27.

MISS EMMA STEGHAGEN.
Of the Escutive Board of Woman's Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

women cikar strippers of that

of the women cikar strippers of that city. She says:

"Women can do much to help their sex in labor matters. They should demand union cards from the saleswomen of whom they make their nurchases, and they should insist that all goods bought by them have the union labels. If the women of the country would do this, they would elevate their sex more rapidly than by any other method. If they will demand the union label upon all goods they buy, they will compel every factory to obtain that label, and this means that the factory will compel every factory to obtain that label, and this means that the factory will any fair wages, give fair hours and establish good working conditions for its hands. By demanding the union card they will make it so that every woman clerk must belong to the union, and the result will be that 25 per cent of our women workers will get higher wages for shorter hours, and that under better sanitary conditions.

"Do trades unions make women mascu-

ditions.

"Do trades unions make women masculine? Certainly not; why should they? They tend to make women practical, and show them that their sex does not protect them from the greed of an unfair employer. They teach them that they must organize to protect their own interests.

"What is the aim of women's trades unions?"

unions?
"The same aim as that of other trades unions, the betterment of our conditions unions, the betterment of our conditions. "The same aim as that of other trades unions, the betterment of our conditions. We want more pay and less hours of labor. We want better conditions of work, and by our union we secure them. In some of our factories we now work fifty-five hours per week, in others fifty-three and in some the girls have a half holiday every Saturday the year round. Our wages are nowhere less than is per week, and upon piecework the girl cigar strippers make from if to it? per week.

WOMEN VS MEN WORKERR

WOMEN VS. MEN WORKERS "Will the time come when women will receive the same pay as the men?" "Yes; just as soon as they realize that they must adopt the same methods to get it. The advantages men have are only those which they have been able to demand. When women are organized as the men they will secure the same advantages At present the woman cigarmakers receive the same wages as the men. The same is true in many other trades where unionism prevails.

WOMAN AS A STELKER

WOMAN AS A STRIKER. she will soon be as many as are the Russian soldiers in Manchuria. There are now trade unions in nearly every branch of woman's work, and many of the men's unions are admitting women members. In Chicago even the scrubwomen have a versylle and in the garment working versville and in the garment working versyllie and in the garment working trades, and also in the shoe workers' strike of Lynn, Mariboro and Haverhill. I do not believe in strikes except when they are absolutely necessary, and think every possible means toward an amicable settlement should, be made. I do believe in the boycott in all cases where an employer threatens to lower the standard of labor in a given industry, and think it the duty of the whole people to boycott such employers.

ephone girls, horseshoe nall makers, foundry girls, paper box makers and even school teachers. Indeed, the Women School Teachers' Union of Chicago embraces more than 3,000 public school teachers. They have an organization which has fought the big corporations, which has carried its wrongs into the courts, and has made the city increase its salaries. A leader of this union is Miss Margaret Haley, who gave as her excuse for not immediately answering my questions, that she was adding in the conduct of the suit of the Chicago Teachers' Federation in the courts. the whole people to boycott such employers.

"You ask me what organized labor has done for my trade. It has raised the wages from 16 to 12 per cent, has bettered our working conditions, and has reduced the hours of labor one hour per day, with a Saturday half holiday during the sammer months. It has raised the self-respect of the working girl by making her feel that she is something more than a mere working machine, and that she has an influence in fixing the conditions under which she works. This has been to the mutual advantage of both employer and employe."

found in most of our big department stores. There are 1,500 of them in Chicago alone, and they have locals in nearly all the large cities. I have a letter before me from Miss Emma Lamphere, the general organizer of this union. She has traveled all over the country, and is well-known everywhere in labor circles. She says: among our clerks, typewriters and servant girls?

"Yes. They have already extended to clerks and typewriters. The trades union is hig enough, broad enough and liberal enough to cover all classes of labor irre-spective of its nature." says:
"I believe that trades unloss are a good that they are abso-

A VOICE FROM WELLESLEY. Miss Vida Scudder of Wellesley College Is president of the Boston Women's Union Label League. She is a bright woman intellectually, and much interested in wom-

known everywhere in labor circles. She says:

"I believe that trades unions are a good thing for womer, and that they are absolutely necessary to their business and industrial success. This is especially so as regards retail clerks. The female help in most stores is uncertain. There is so much floating help—here to-day and gone to-morrow—that it is very annoying to the merchant and unsettling to the employes. Many of our salesladies work only for pin money, thereby keeping out others who are compelled to depend upon their own resources for a living. It is necessary that a saleslady should have good up-to-date clothes, and she must have a good salary to pay for them; otherwise she must stoal or secure money in other ways. Indeed, hundreds of young girls go to ruin yearly through the low salaries paid by the retail merchants of this city of Chicago. I therefore say that every woman should help in the cause of organized iabor. It is by this means that we can raise wages and secure fixed employment, and by these means only.

"You ask what the retail clerks have done. Through our union we have reduced our hours of labor from fourteen and sixteen hours per day to ten hours, and in some places to eight and nine. We have secured fixed legal holidays, and in some places to eight and nine. We have sceured fixed legal holidays, and in some places to eight and nine. We have sceured for our sick and buried our dead.

"As to wages, the lady retail clerk receives from \$2.50 to \$55 per week. About \$9 per cent of our salesladies are getting less than \$7 a week and 50 per cent less than \$5.

MASCULINE WOMEN.

"You ask whether trades unions unsex rellectually, and much interested in younan's work. She writes:

"The Buston Woman's Union Label League is composed of women who may or may not belong to trades unions, but who feel it their duty, as consumers, to patronize union-made goods. They believe the label to be the most effective means we have of extending practical loyalty to the great principle which is revolutionizing modern industry. This principle they hold to be that the primary consideration in industry is the welfare of the producer, and that only when this welfare is adequately protected may we rightfully aim at cheapness or quality of product. Organized labor in America is the most important agent which is pressing practically toward the enforcement of this vital principle; and, therefore, toward a social order more stable, democratic and just than that which we at present enjoy. To demand goods hearing the union label is directly to further the cause of social righteousness, and to join the label league gives to one's individual witness the added force which always comes from organized effort." TRADES UNIONS-WOMAN'S CLUBS.

"Trades unions are certainly a omen and make them masculine. I don't think so. If they are unsexed it is from

As to trades unions, Miss Scudde

"Trades unions are certainly a good thing for women if they are a good thing for men; and I believe that women can help to improve the industrial condition of their sex more effectively by entering the ranks of organized labor than in any other way. To belong to a trades union unsexes a woman no more than to belong to one of the women's clubs, popular among the privileged class. Indeed, it strengthens more directly a high feminine ideal, inasmuch as the primary aim of the woman's club is usually intellectual self-culture, while the primary aim of the trades union is ethical and humane. Nothing more enlarges the sympathies and uplifts the desires of a workingwoman than to belong to the right kind of a trades union, and to learn to look beyond the personal advantage of the moment to the permanent welfare of all her comrades in labor."

the lack of respect that men have for them since they have entered the field of labor. They look upon us as competitors, and do not remember that we are an absolute necessity, and that if we withdrew from the field an enormous amount of foreign labor would have to be brought in to do our work. The woman now takes her own chances in all public places. She has to fight for her seat in the street car and man fights against her for it. Is it any wonder that such battles have a tendency to make her appear masculine?

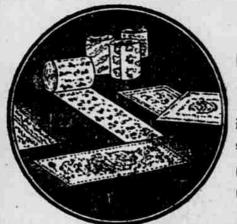
"Will women ever receive the same wages as men? That time is far distant, but it will come. It has come in some crafts. In union printing offices lady type-setters are naid the same as men. In union cigar factories women are paid by the union scale, and it is so in some other branches of union labor.

"As to strikes, women make excellent strikers. They will do and dare more than the men. They are more determined and more persistent. I believe in reserving the right to strike, and that the strike serves as a school in which both empleyer and employe learn to know and appreciate each other better. I believe in the böycott as one of the best weapons of the trade unions, and that without it but few battlee could be won."

ANNA BOWEN, TOBACCO STRIPPER The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is strong in the West. I have a letter before me from Miss Emma Steghagen of the Executive Board of this union, It is dated Chicago. She says that the Woman's Label League is a great hep to the union, as its members are pledged to buy none but union-stamped shoes, and all other commodities which bear the union label. She writes that this league is national in its scope, and that its mission is to educate trades union men's vives, women workers and club women up to the standard of unionism. This league demands the union label on every purchase ANNA BOWEN, TOBACCO STRIPPER.
My next letter is from Boston. It is
written by Miss Anna Bowen, the bead

A ROYAL HISTORY!

The past is History, the future promise, but the present is our living time. What we have done for you in the past is pleasing to us, what we propose to do in the future is pleasing to you; but what we are doing to-day is the vital point where we really benefit you now.



SPRING TINTS

How Remind Us that Our Floors Need New Carpets to Harmonize with the Brightness Outside.

Our Carpets this year will prove more attractive to buyers than ever before; we offer prettier shades, more beautiful patterns, better prices.

For an elegant one-piece ROOM RUG, fine Oriental Patterns, guaranteed colors that will not

CURTAINS

From the street one of the invariable ways of distinguishing a well-furnished, luxurious house is by the character of curtains displayed in the window. No one who lives in a good house can afford any but good draperies and lace curtains when you can get them at oursale price.

GIVE THE BABY FRESH AIR

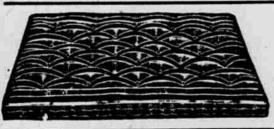
Early this spring. Get one of our Go-Carts or Baby Carriages and take the little one out in the proper way.

HUNDREDS OF STYLES

To choose from, and every one a bargain. Step in and see this line; the look costs you nothing.



\$45.00, AS LOW AS \$1.98



SLEEP-INVITING MATTRESSES

In looking over the Mattress field we found all the good points combined in the Mattress we offer for \$2.75. They're of husk foundation with cotton finish and have lightness, comfort and economy as a result. See them.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT

Parlor Suits and Couches Reupholstered on easy weekly or monthly payments. Drop a postal card and our man will call with samples and give price.

THE ONLY MCNICHO

ENTIRE OUTFITS FOR THE NEWLY WED.

1015-1022-1024 MARKET ST.

and is helping women and children workers to better conditions.

Miss Steghagen sars that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has a woman in the field whose duty it is to organize the women of the trade, and also to work for the union label. This organization pays & per week sich benefits, & a week to every one of its members on a strike and from \$30 to \$100 in case of death. She says that her union has but few strikes, and that most of its troubles are settled by arbitration.

As to women's trades unions, Miss Steg-

As to women's trades unlons. Miss Steghagen writes that their objects are a rational number of working hours, fair wages and the elimination of child labor. She says that in some parts of the country the shoe facturies work their hands nine hours per day and in others ten. Plecework is most common, and 319 a week is considered a medium wage for experienced workers. In her trade the hours are the same for women as formen, and some women carn quite as much as the men. She thinks woman a good striker, but advises strikes only as a last resort. She says that organization has greatly benefited her trade. She believes that women's unions will steadily grow, and that in time they will cover every branch of woman's work, even to the servant girl. About 30 per cent of the boot and shoe workers are women.

THE GLOVEMAKERS.

Sailor Rene de Sergysels Claimed to be a Noble.

man.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York May 14.—Preferring the rough life of the fo'c'sie to the glitter of unlife of the pomp of court, Rene de Sergysels. Count de Mauroy, as he says he is, sailed for South American ports on the Booth liner Hubert as a Quartermasier.

Count and Countess Boni de Castellane are his cousins on his mother's side, so the young man, scarcely 21 years old, developed the force here are less cousins on his mother's side, so the young man, scarcely 21 years old, developed the force here a noble. en's trades unions. Miss Steg-

THE GLOVEMAKERS. Among the most interesting of the wom en's trades unions is that of the glove workers. They have branches in Gloversmaking centers. As to this union, I have a letter from Miss Agnes Nestor, a member of the Executive Board of the International Glove Workers' Union of America, from which I abstract the following:

"Glove-making consists of fine work and heavy work. Most of the fine work is on kid gloves, which are made in the East and chiefly at Gloversville, N. Y. This work requires considerable skill, and it pays well. It is done by the piece, and the wages depend upon the speed of the worker. The heavy work includes the making of gloves of horsehide, calfishin, buckskin, etc. This is mainly done in the West and is divided up into different crafts. There is one branch known as "closing," which is most difficult to learn and which pays best, the girls receiving 20 cents an bour for it. Men receive the same wages."

WOMEN AND TRADE UNIONS. aking centers. As to this union, I have

WOMEN AND TRADE UNIONS. Miss Nestor writes that her trades union has done much for the glove workers of Chicago. The union there has been organized only two years, and it has already secured the "closed shop" and the Satursecured the "closed shop" and the Saturday half holiday during the summer months. It has abelished the system of paying 50 cents per week per operator for the use of steam power, and has gained other things. The same advantages have been secured in other parts of the country. Miss Nestor rays that it is as necessary for a weman to belong to a trades union as it is for a man, and that it does not unsex woman nor make her masculine. She writes:

she writer:

"We will keep our womanly dignity through it all. We now have our own locals. We transact our own business and we have shown that we can be business-like as well as the men. We are sure that the time will come when women will have the same hours of work as men, and when they will receive the same pay for the same work performed." the same work performed."
FRANK G. CARPENTER.

WOMAN BITES DOCTOR. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

woman was being operated upon Hospital, the pain became so great that she wrested herself free from the physician, and before she was able to conshoulder, inflicting a severe wound. The young woman was Adalina Cap 18 years old, of No. 1838 Indiana avenue

Copyright, 1904, by F. G. Carpenter PAIN-CRAZED YOUNG

Philadelphia, May 14.-While a young

18 years old, of No. 1828 Indiana avenue.

She went to the hospital suffering great
pain from the felon. She was placed in
the care of Doctor Derier, who started to
operate on the finger. The young woman
endured the suffering for some time, but
the agony finally became so great that she
arose from her chair and, breaking away
from the phsician, bit him in the shoulder.
The next instant she realized what she
had done and spelogized profusely. Blood
flowed from the wound in the doctor's
shoulder and it was necessary to cauterize
it. He then proceeded with the operation.

Sailor Rene de Sergysels Claimed

are his cousins on his mother's side, so the young man, scarcely 21 years old, dement of the Protestant Episcopal Seamen's Mission, at No. 34 Pike street, company with the second officer of the British tramp steamer Timeric, on which the young man had arrived as an ordinary seaman, he appeared at the mission.

Born in Brabant, Belgium, the young min was sent to the Royal Military Academy at Namur when he was 14 years old, and when two years of his life had been spent learning military tactics he discovered that there was no future for him in the Belgian Army, which would never go to war. HIS SEA EXPERIENCE "There was no chance for glory and I could not go into the French Army because I was of foreign birth," said he just before

sea. Before I got far I was caught, at my mother's instigation-my father is deadand was promptly returned. Seeing that I was determined to go, I was allowed to COUNT'S CHOICE I was determined to go, I was allowed to sign articles as an apprentice on the British bark Trafalgar, bound from Hamburg to Australia.

to Australia.

"I prepared for the worst, and I got it. The first day out I tried to learn to splice a rope with kid gloves on. Well, you just can't do it. I got the worst, all right, as you Americans say, and I admit one on shore knows nothing of the bardships of an apprentice on his first voyage.

"Now I have served my time as apprentice and able seaman and go out as Quartermaster. One more voyage and I can go to England and undergo examination for the position of first mate. Some day I will be a master, and may be captain of a big ship.

"I don't think much of social functions when I am making my voyages, but I have arranged matters so I can go back to Belgium in a few months, to be present at the marriage of my cousin. Mile, de Mauroy, to the Count Michel de Simean. The land is too crowded for me, and I'll stick to the sea, where there is more breathing space.

CAN'T WAIT FOR ESTATE "Titles and ancestry are all well enough, but when you are the youngest son of a younger son you are a long way from the head of the house and the revenues of the estate," said the young man, and he aughed,
"My uncle, the Marquis de Mauroy, was

at one time leader of the Clerical party and my grandfather, Colonel Armand. and my grandfather, Colonel Armand.

Count de Maurov, helped to drive the

Dutch from Brabant, and settled in the

newly constructed Belgian kingdom.

"Count Bont Castellane and his brother

are cousins of my mother, but I have

never taken the bains to look them up.

Although I do like the American girl, I

do not think much of that sort of mar
riage. I expect to come back some time

properly accredited and enlarge my

acquaintance, but now it is work and

learn."

It will bring happiness to thousands who are miserable.

FOERG REMEDY CO., Evansville, Ind.:

I was taken down last fall with specific blood poisoning. I lay under doctor's care for five months, but nothing seemed to help me. I had great sores on my arms, legs and back, and was desperate, when a triend in duced me to try a bottle of your remedy. I did so. The first one produced some results, so tried another and another till I used eight in all, and was absolutely cured. Am now as sound as a dollar. It anyone has blood possening, for God's sake have them try Foerg's. It will cure them. S. G. GLENN, Crider, Ky.

This is not merely a commercial matter, it is a matter of humanity

With the above information before you, if you go on suffering from the curse of polacinal cod, either primary, constitutional or as a result of mercurial treatment, don't rail at fairs a simply blame yourself, for here is a curse—absolute and sure. Tained blood manifests it is in the form of Scrotlas, Ecssma, Rheumatic Palms, Stiff or Swollen Joints, Eruptions or per-colored Spots on the Face or Body, Little Ulers in the Mouth or on the Tongue, Sortest, Swyllen Jonails, Falling Out of the Hair or Eyehrows, and finally a Leproun-like Decott Beles and Romes. If you have any one of these symptoms, don't delay till too late, go to your druggist and get a bottle of

FOERG'S REMEDY THE BLOOD PURIFIER

FOERG REMEDY CO., - - Evansville, Ind. JUDGE & DOLPH, 515 OLIVE ST.